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and (3) that in which the rotation of the xylem and bifurcation of the phloem of the cotyledonary bundle take place in the cotyledon (as *Pinus*); and that the numerous cotyledons obtaining in many plants have been formed by the splitting of the preexisting ones.—J. M. C.

Plant formations at Victoria Falls.—Miss GIBBS²⁷ has published an enumeration of the plants collected in two localities in southern Rhodesia during a period of three months. The list is a long one, and the new species are numerous. A second part of the paper describes the plant formations in the vicinity of Victoria Falls, three distinct regions being recognized: (1) The veldt, or open forest growth, which is found throughout southern Rhodesia, extending on both sides of the Zambesi River as far as the eye can see; (2) a region limited to the immediate banks of the Zambesi and the islands above Victoria Falls, in which *Eugenia guineensis* is dominant; (3) a region including the bog edge of Livingstone Island and that of the rainy forest in general, dominated by *Eugenia cordata*. The four plates reproduce eight photographs of characteristic plants and plant formations.—J. M. C.

Aluminum in soil and water cultures.—ROTHER²⁸ gives in preliminary form the work done by his pupils on the general relation of plants to aluminum.²⁸ The soluble salts of this metal and also to some extent the insoluble phosphates will enter the plant from soil and water cultures. Entrance to the plant occurs much more readily from the water than from the soil cultures. After entering the roots the solutes do not migrate to other tissues but accumulate in the tissues of the root, so that on analysis nearly all and in some cases all of the metal found is in the roots. Very dilute solutions were found to stimulate growth, while the more concentrated ones were toxic.—RAYMOND H. POND.

Conifers of China.—MASTERS²⁹ has enumerated the conifers of China, which is of special interest since the China-Japan region contains more endemic genera of conifers than any other. The 89 species recognized are distributed among 21 genera as follows: *Podocarpus* (7), *Dacrydium*, *Cephalotaxus* (6), *Torreya* (2), *Taxus*, *Pinus* (14, with 2 new species), *Larix* (7), *Pseudolarix*, *Picea* (15, with 3 new species), *Tsuga* (5), *Pseudotsuga*, *Keteleeria* (4), *Abies* (8, with a new species), *Cunninghamia*, *Taiwania*, *Cryptomeria*, *Glyptostrobus*, *Libocedrus*, *Thuja* (2), *Cupressus* (3), *Juniperus* (7).—J. M. C.

Freezing.—What kills a plant when it freezes? Various answers have been made to this question, the current one (PFEFFER, JOST) being that death is due

²⁷ GIBBS, MISS L. S., A contribution to the botany of southern Rhodesia. Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot. 37:425-494. pls. 17-20. 1906.

²⁸ ROTHERT, W., Das Verhalten der Pflanzen gegenüber dem Aluminium. (Vor. Ber.) Bot. Zeit. 64:43-52. 1906.

²⁹ MASTERS, MAXWELL T., On the conifers of China. Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot. 37:410-424. 1906.